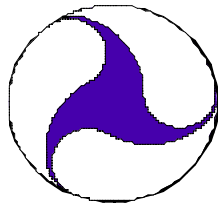


Module 7A – Operations and Management → Instructors Guide

M7A.1: Cover Slide

Module 7A **Operations and Management**





Module Objectives

- ◆ Pro-actively manage transportation system, not deploy “something”
- ◆ Describe how ITS supports effective operations and management
- ◆ Operations and management should be considered throughout planning and deployment process

Delivery:

- Explain
 - “Bullet” points listed on this slide provide the framework for subsequent presentation/discussion within this module
 - Description/explanation for each “bullet” will follow shortly
 - Need to think “outside-the-box” when considering ITS operations management
 - Need to identify all of the issues to take under consideration
 - *For example, staff resources (e.g., availability, skills, experience, desire-to-learn, career paths, etc.), training needs, financial resources, costs, scheduling, introduction into budget cycles, agency roles and responsibilities, etc.*
 - ISTE
 - Focuses on mobility of people, goods, and services
 - Improved throughput for system
 - Improved efficiency/effectiveness
 - *Just-in-time delivery*
 - *Transit vehicles become time competitive*
 - STATE:
 - “Benefits of ITS accrue when effectively operated and maintained
→ not just when deployed...”

- For example, if a new roadway is built and not maintained very well for 5 years it will still provide 80%+ of its capacity
- If an ITS system is not operated and managed effectively, it may have 0% effectiveness in 6 months
- Instructor facilitates discussion (if any)

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

- Do not “dawdle” on this slide → move on!!



Operations and Management Functions

- ◆ What are typical operations and management functions in your organization?

Delivery:

- **ASK:**
 - “What are typical operations and management functions in your organization?”
- Instructor asks for volunteers to list a “typical” response
- Instructor then synthesizes responses and compiles list on a flip-chart (FC-7A-1)

FC-7A-1

Typical Operations and Management Functions
•
•
•
•
•
•
↓

- Instructor facilitates discussion
- Operations and management has consistently been the “Achilles heel” of effective use of technology

- Note --> use of words “operations and management” are specifically used to indicate a high level of importance
- More than “repair it when it breaks” but proactive steps to provide maximum service from deployed systems

Output:

- List of typical operations and management functions for entire class **(FC-7A-1)**

Notes:

-

M7A4: Practical Operations and Management Applications



Practical Operations and Management Applications

- ◆ Communicate and coordinate
- ◆ Develop and enhance skills
- ◆ Identify roles and responsibilities
- ◆ Plan for the future
- ◆ Enhance software and hardware
- ◆ Share information
- ◆ Perform maintenance

Module 7A **Deploying Integrated Intelligent Transportation Systems**

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Delivery:

- Explain
 - These are the areas of expertise which are needed today
 - This list is typical → not exhaustive
 - Do not read/list all of the items → highlight a few “key” points
- Instructor facilitates discussion

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



Typical ITS Functions

- ◆ Callbox and 911 dispatch centers
- ◆ Revenue collection systems
 - ◆ Toll booths
 - ◆ Automated revenue collections
- ◆ Transit services
 - ◆ Dispatching
 - ◆ Schedule adherence
 - ◆ Information requests



Delivery:

- Explain
 - This list is typical → not exhaustive
 - Do not read/list all of the items → highlight a few “key” points
 - Note that automated revenue collection also reduces an agency’s need to handle money, which is a major operations activity
 - Note that managing a call box, 911, or *77 response center places heavy staffing demands of a type not generally dealt with by traffic management agencies

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



Typical ITS Functions (cont.)

- ◆ Freeway management system
 - ◆ Detect incidents
 - ◆ Control ramp metering
 - ◆ Coordinate freeway operations with surface street operations
 - ◆ Provide traveler information
 - ◆ Coordinate with EMS



Module 7A Deploying Integrated Intelligent Transportation Systems

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Delivery:

- Explain
 - This list is typical → not exhaustive
 - Do not read/list all of the items → highlight a few “key” points

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



Typical ITS Functions (cont.)

- ◆ **Arterial traffic management system**
 - ◆ Adjust signal timing during special events or incidents
 - ◆ Control field devices (e.g., CCTV, VMS, HAR)
 - ◆ Maintain signals
 - ◆ Develop timings
 - ◆ Coordinate with incident management

Delivery:

- Explain
 - This list is typical → not exhaustive
 - Do not read/list all of the items → highlight a few “key” points

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



ITS Functions

- ◆ **Computer hardware/software requirements are unique**
 - ◆ Operating system version upgrades
 - ◆ Other software version upgrades
 - ◆ PC hardware replacement at frequent intervals (< 3 years)
 - ◆ Database maintenance essential
 - ◆ Configuration management

Delivery:

- Explain
 - These types of activities begin to expand the concept of operations and management beyond traditional roles
 - Computer hardware obsolescence rate escalating
 - Computer software version updates increasing
 - Not a capital investment but more than traditional O&M
 - Need to think and plan ahead
 - Methods to retrofit legacy systems are aided by these concepts
 - “Configuration management” implies that an area has selected an architecture and that projects are designed to fit within that framework
- Instructor facilitates discussion

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



ITS Functions

◆ **Maintain:**

- ◆ Telecommunications infrastructure
- ◆ Traffic signals
- ◆ Other traffic management elements
(e.g., ramp meters, signs, detectors, etc.)
- ◆ Computer systems
- ◆ Transit vehicles
- ◆ Requires 24-hour commitment
- ◆ Map database



Delivery:

- Explain
 - This list is typical → not exhaustive
 - Do not read/list all of the items → highlight a few “key” points
 - Note new items such as maintaining an “electronic” map database can require a significant commitment

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



“New” Considerations

- ◆ Multi-agency coordination
- ◆ Multi-agency “systems”
- ◆ Maintaining regional compatibility
 - ◆ Configuration management
- ◆ Multi-agency procurement, operations and management
- ◆ “Virtual” control centers

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Delivery:

- Explain
 - Need to think about operations and management on more than just on an agency basis
 - Regional needs should be considered
 - How do you select what is best for everyone...
 - For “virtual control centers” note that when we discuss coordination, it does not have to mean one building → the coordination may occur “electronically” creating the operational impact of a center
- Instructor facilitates discussion

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



Traditional Skill Areas

- ◆ Dispatch
- ◆ Electrical maintenance (traffic signals)
- ◆ Trouble shooting
- ◆ Bus mechanics
- ◆ Construction trades
- ◆ Administration



Delivery:

- Explain
 - This list is typical → not exhaustive
 - Do not read/list all of the items → highlight a few “key” points

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



ITS Skill Areas

- ◆ **ITS Infrastructure management**
 - ◆ Computer technicians
 - ◆ Software maintenance
 - ◆ Optical communications maintenance
 - ◆ Telecommunications maintenance
 - ◆ Digital electronic hardware maintenance
 - ◆ Television equipment maintenance
 - ◆ Configuration management

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Delivery:

- Explain
 - Note that ITS requires skills significantly beyond those exposed on the earlier list
 - This list is typical → not exhaustive
 - Do not read/list all of the items → highlight a few “key” points

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-

M7A.13: Representative Roles and Responsibilities – Agency

(1 min)



Representative Roles and Responsibilities—Agency

- ◆ Public agency may provide or contract for:
 - ◆ Operations
 - ◆ Maintenance
- ◆ Larger agencies may support “smaller” ones
- ◆ Multi-agency “cooperative” use of contractor support

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Delivery:

- Explain
 - Provide examples from your own experience
 - Typical components of an operations management program
 - *Physical facility*
 - *Administration*
 - *Operations*
 - *Maintenance*
 - *On-call support services (contract or in-house)*
 - Lexington, KY is an example of a smaller agency that is being proactive in operations and management --> it does not have to be a “big city”

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



Operations and Management Decisions

- ◆ Consider specific alternatives
- ◆ Ask key questions
 - ◆ similar to procurement
- ◆ Consider advantages/disadvantages

Delivery:

- That there is a “process” for helping you to “make-a-decision”
- That involving the right people at the right time is “key”
- The main thing is to ask and answer the questions so that a reasoned decision is reached

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-

M7A.15: In-House Operations Management -- Advantages (1 min)



Potential In-House Operations and Management—Advantages

- ◆ Agency maintains control of:
 - ◆ Operations and management
 - ◆ Management priorities and practices
- ◆ Dedicated staff develops “pride-of-ownership”
- ◆ Local fixed base of operations

Delivery:

- Explain
 - This list is typical → not exhaustive
 - Do not read/list all of the items → highlight a few “key” points
 - Provide examples from your own experience

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



Potential In-House Operations and Management-Disadvantages

- ◆ Difficult to obtain appropriate blend of skills in small agencies
- ◆ High start-up costs for capital equipment, staff training, test equipment, and spares inventory
- ◆ May require contract support for specialty elements

Delivery:

- Explain
 - This list is typical → not exhaustive
 - Do not read/list all of the items → highlight a few “key” points
 - Provide examples from your own experience

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-

M7A.17: In-House Operations Management – Disadvantages (cont.)
(1 min)



Potential In-House Operations and Management-Disadvantages (cont.)

- ◆ Agency maintains responsibility for claims
- ◆ Staffing and training present unique challenges
- ◆ May have higher costs (guaranteed retirement benefits, etc.)
- ◆ Salary competition for trained staff

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Delivery:

- Explain
 - This list is typical → not exhaustive
 - Do not read/list all of the items → highlight a few “key” points
 - Provide examples from your own experience

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



Potential Contract Operations and Management—Advantages

- ◆ A single contractor may provide a full range of services
- ◆ Contractor provides:
 - ◆ Trained staff
 - ◆ Capital and equipment
- ◆ Cost may be lower than in-house maintenance (especially for smaller agencies)

Delivery:

- Explain
 - This list is typical → not exhaustive
 - Do not read/list all of the items → highlight a few “key” points
 - Provide examples from your own experience
 - Used by many transit agencies

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-

M7A.19: Contract Operations Management – Advantages (cont.) (1 min)



Potential Contract Operations and Management—Advantages (cont.)

- ◆ Contractors maintain insurance to protect agency from contractors' negligent acts or omissions
- ◆ May broaden funding opportunities
- ◆ Union/employee agreements

Delivery:

- Explain
 - This list is typical → not exhaustive
 - Do not read/list all of the items → highlight a few “key” points
 - Provide examples from your own experience

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



Contract Operations and Management—Disadvantages

- ◆ Unavailability of local, skilled contractors
- ◆ May require extensive agency supervision
- ◆ Contractor may have to balance priorities of multiple agencies

Delivery:

- Explain
 - This list is typical → not exhaustive
 - Do not read/list all of the items → highlight a few “key” points
 - Provide examples from your own experience

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



Additional Methods of Providing Needed Resources

- ◆ Vendor/supplier support agreements
- ◆ Software/hardware support is valuable—
don't expect free support from vendors
beyond a reasonable warranty period

Delivery:

- Explain
 - This list is typical → not exhaustive
 - Do not read/list all of the items → highlight a few “key” points
 - Provide examples from your own experience
 - Agreements with other public agencies
 - On-site contractors
 - On-call contractors
 - Monthly/annual management contracts
 - *Not suited to tasks requiring unpredictable amounts of work (e.g., snow removal)*
 - *Well-suited to routine tasks where performance can be closely monitored*

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



Available Options

- ◆ Which points are the most valid? Why?
 - ◆ Are any invalid? Why?
-

- ◆ Are we doing a good job at Operations and Management?

Delivery:

- **ASK:**
 - “Which points are the most valid? Why?”
 - “Are any invalid? Why?”
 - “Are we doing a good job at operations and management?”
- Instructor facilitates discussion
- Remember our comment that this has often been the “Achilles heel” of effective use of advanced technology

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



Examples

- ◆ New York Information for Motorists (INFORM)
- ◆ Chicago Incident Management
- ◆ Los Angeles Motorist Services



Delivery:

- Explain
 - INFORM
 - Major freeway and arterial traffic management system on Long Island
 - 75 CMS, ramp meters, and coaxial cable network
 - 24/7 operations
 - 10-year history
 - TOC operated by contract
 - CMS, loops, and communications maintained by contract
 - Signals maintained by agency
 - TOC operator dispatches both
 - Chicago Incident Management
 - Major, proactive management of incidents and motorist services
 - Majority of response handled by Illinois DOT staff and equipment
 - Equipment tailored specifically to rapid removal of incidents, including heavy trucks
 - Excellent staff morale
 - Los Angeles Motorist Services
 - Provides 1st level motorist services and incident response (no heavy trucks)
 - Dispatched by Highway Patrol and Caltrans
 - Dedicated to freeway network

- *Uniform vehicles and equipment*
- *All by contract, with several contractors used for various segments*
- *Financed by \$1 annual vehicle registration surcharge*
- Note all are different, all are effective → there are options
- Instructor facilitates discussion

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



Staff Training and Education

- ◆ **Assess staff motivation to perform new tasks and learn new skills**
- ◆ **Verify staff can benefit from training**
- ◆ **Identify realistic training objectives**
- ◆ **Continue training throughout process**



Delivery:

- **Explain**
 - Identify appropriate training and certification programs
 - Budget staff time and resources for participation in advance
 - Encourage staff to apply newly learned skills
 - Encourage staff to further develop skills

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



Overcoming the Hurdles

- ◆ Proactive approach
- ◆ Fund operations and management at an appropriate level
- ◆ Provide functional and attractive work environment
- ◆ Develop career paths for staff
- ◆ Empower staff

Delivery:

- Explain
 - This list is typical → not exhaustive
 - Do not read/list all of the items → highlight a few “key” points
 - Provide examples from your own experience
 - Encourage innovation
 - Offer educational opportunities
 - Acknowledge success
 - Do not let operations and management be an oversight!!

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-



Roles and Responsibilities

- ◆ Your agency
- ◆ Budget
- ◆ Unique elements
- ◆ Inter-agency operations and management challenges
- ◆ Recruiting and training
- ◆ Strategies to overcome problems
- ◆ How do we do this better?

Delivery:

- ASK:
 - “What is the case in your agency?”
- Instructor facilitates discussion

Output:

- N/A

Notes:

-